FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

WEEKLY ORGAN OF THE
CONGRESSIONAL UNION FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

FEBRUARY 5, 1916

Drawn by Nina E. Allender

Wilson's Democratic Shop

"How would this good old style suit you? I am a bit old fashioned . . . "
"Well, WE are not!"

Vol. IV FEBRUARY 5, 1916 No. 6

The Suffragist

Weekly Organ of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage

1420 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Notes of the Week

Wisconsin Suffragists Greet President Wilson

PRESIDENT WILSON received an amicable greeting from the suffragists of Kenosha, Wisconsin, on his visit to their city, January 29.

Miss Harriet Bain, president of the Kenosha County Equal Suffrage League, was invited by Chairman James Gorman, of the arrangements committee, to stand in the reception group.

Miss Bain was escorted to the station to meet President Wilson's train by the Kenosha County Suffrage League, which has nearly a thousand members, each member wearing a yellow sash with "Votes for Women" on it. Two of the tallest and handsomest members carried a yellow satin banner, three yards long by one yard wide, stamped in black letters with the motto, "We demand an amendment to the United States constitution, enfranchising women."

President Wilson on "Talking and Acting"

SPEAKING in New York on January 27, President Wilson said, among other wise and serious things, "I wish there were less talking to do. My object in life is not talking. I wish that everybody did not have to be persuaded to do the right things. I wish that the things that are obvious did not have to be explained; I wish that principles did not have to be re-expounded. We all in our hearts agree upon the fundamental principles of our life as a nation. Now, we ought to tax ourselves with the duty of seeing that those principles are realized in action."

In his address to the women's delegation at the Waldorf on the same morning, President Wilson said: "The business of government is a business from day to day, ladies, and there are things that cannot wait. However great the principle involved in this instance, action must of necessity, in great fundamental constitutional changes, be deliberate."

This would be funny if it were not so serious.

Frank!

SPEAKING before the motion picture board of trade in New York last Thursday, President Wilson spoke of the difficulty of getting information on the Mexican question. What he said was: "I found out what was going on in Mexico in a very singular way, by hearing a sufficiently large number of liars talk about it. It is very tedious to hear men lie, particularly when you know they are lying. . . . Some of my opinions about some men are extremely picturesque, and if you could only take a motion picture of them you would think it was Vesuvius in eruption. And yet all these volcanic forces, all these things that are going on inside of me, have to be concealed under a most grave and reverend exterior; and I have to make believe that I have nothing but respectable and solemn thoughts all the time, whereas there is a lot going on inside of me that would be entertaining to any audience anywhere."

A certain dissimilarity between the "respectable and solemn thoughts" uttered to suffrage deputations and "a lot going on inside" of our President has been noticed by women who have successively interviewed him.

Federal Roads Bill Passes House

A GOOD roads bill carrying an appropriation of twenty-five million dollars to aid states in improving their post roads was passed by the House on January 25 by a vote of 281 to 81.

States would share in appropriation on the basis of their population and the number of their post roads. The money would be disbursed through the various state highway commissions.

The bill has been vigorously attacked in the House as a claim on the federal funds for work that belongs properly to the state. Representative Kent, of California, in a speech opposing the measure, said:

"Mr. Chairman, our President has stated that there is a vast amount of difference between state rights and state functions. The bill we are considering is a question in point. This matter of road building is peculiarly local in its nature. It concerns first the landowner, concerns next the small community, and next the county, next the state, and, last of all, the federal government. I believe that when the federal government goes into the business of road building it will open up a larger pork barrel than even the rivers and harbors bills could open. There will never be any limit or end to such legislation or such appropriation.

"I happen to have the misfortune of owning a great many more or less useless acres of land in this country and I would not have the gall or the nerve to go to the federal government to ask for one cent for road building in any locality where I am personally interested, and I do not believe that other landowners, small or large, should ask for federal subsidy. We cannot have the roads superintended from Washington. It is utterly impossible. They must be cared for and sustained by local communities, and any adequate system of inspection and preservation from Washington is an absurdity. Without federal inspection and repair federal money would be dumped in a sewer. The roads must be maintained, if they are going to be good for anything, day by day, week by week, year by year, and that can never be done from the central government. It must be done by local communities, acting in their own interests and spending in conformity with those interests."

The bill was strongly advocated by Southern Representatives whose legislatures need federal help in the development of internal road building.

When legislation of this kind is continually passing through a Democratic Congress, the cry of states' rights against a national measure like the federal suffrage amendment loses all claim to serious consideration.

Child Labor Bill Passes House

IN the face of the bitter opposition of Democrats from cotton-mill towns in the south, the House on Wednesday, by a vote of 337 to 46, passed the Keating bill, prohibiting shipment in interstate commerce of products made by child labor.

Southern members made every effort to defeat the bill, and forced the adoption of an amendment offered by Representative Clark, of Florida, exempting unincorporated boys' and girls' canning clubs from observance of the law.

Men, Women and Votes

IN a discussion of "Americanization" at the Chamber of Commerce on January 26, it was announced on behalf of the Electric Hose and Rubber Company of Wilmington that the pay envelopes of the employes of that firm next week would contain a card stating that the wages of non-English speaking employes would be raised when they learned to speak English. Another increase of pay will be given to them when they produce their full citizenship papers.

The Delaware legislature voted last year by a decided majority against woman suffrage. While it is held advisable to pay foreign born men in the state to become citizens and voters, American women are denied a right to vote which they have asked for for nearly half a century.

Suffrage Collection Presented to Congressional Library

MRS. IDA HUSTED HARPER, of Washington, D. C., has presented to the Library of Congress a collection of magazine and newspaper articles on woman suffrage showing the various phases of the woman question during the last twenty years. These are preserved in twelve large, handsomely bound scrap books. Every volume is indexed.

The books represent what are termed the current events relating to woman suffrage and the general progress of women during the period mentioned. Week by week and year by year, they take up the points of special prominence just at that moment.

It was during the time in question that Mrs. Harper wrote the biography of Susan B. Anthony and the last volume of the History of Woman Suffrage. The fund of information which it was necessary to acquire for this work, it is explained, contributed to the accuracy of these articles which are now available to future writers on the subjects they cover.

Through all the earlier volumes appears the personality of Susan B. Anthony, as many of them were written while Mrs. Harper was in Miss Anthony's home and the two women were working together on the History of Woman Suffrage and the biography of the great suffrage leader.

Women of Manitoba Win Vote

THE Manitoba Legislature passed a bill on January 27, giving suffrage to women. This is the first province in Canada to take such action. It is a source of the deepest pleasure to American women to see that Canada has made this first important step in the direction of equal suffrage.

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Arkansas Organizes for Federal Amendment

Mrs. David D. Terry
Arkansas Member Advisory Council

ARKANSAS suffragists entered last week into the Congressional Union's campaign for a national suffrage amendment.

Mrs. John P. Almand writes from Arkansas: "With the most enthusiastic and generous crowd ever present at a suffrage meeting in Little Rock, the Congressional Union held its organization meeting for Arkansas in the ballroom of the Hotel Marion, Tuesday, January 25. A week of Miss Vernon's and several days of Miss Paul's presence in the state had put new life and eagerness into the old suffrage workers, and had brought to light much new material, which has splendid possibilities.

"The organization was effected with a most representative committee to have charge of the work. Mrs. Edward M. Jarrett, of Little Rock, was made chairman; Mrs. John P. Almand, vice-chairman; Mrs. D. H. Russell, of Pine Bluff, second vice-chairman; Miss Adele Johnson, of Hot Springs, third vice-chairman; Mrs. L. B. Leigh, fourth vice-chairman; Mrs. Frank Gibbs, fifth vice-chairman; and Mrs. DeMatt Henderson, sixth vice-chairman; Miss Julia Houston, of Pine Bluff, secretary, and Mrs. John P. Scott, of Little Rock, treasurer. Mrs. David D. Terry, of Little Rock, was made a member of the national advisory council of the Union and *ex officio* member of the committee for Arkansas. The executive committee will appoint committees for each voting unit in their counties.

"Subscriptions totaling $400 were made."

AT the meeting on January 25, Prosecuting Attorney M. E. Dunaway made the address of welcome.

"Mrs. D. D. Terry," writes Mrs. Almand, "a member of one of the best known old southern families, and one of the most progressive women in the state, presided at the meeting. Miss Vernon and Miss Paul then explained the plans of the Union and told of the fascinating work done recently in the West. The enthusiasm was great, and many people who had never attended a suffrage meeting before joined the Union and contributed liberally."

The conference in the Hotel Marion came at the close of a number of successful indoor and open air meetings. "The first street meeting ever held in the state," Mrs. Almand says, "was held by Miss Vernon in Hot Springs, on the 21st, when a curious and conservative southern crowd was changed into a most sympathetic one." Resolutions were passed calling upon the Arkansas Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote in favor of the Susan B. Anthony amendment in this session. The same resolutions were carried at a later street meeting in Little Rock and at indoor meetings in Little Rock and Pine Bluff.

At all of the meetings a collection was taken up. "This was also an excellent innovation in this state," is Mrs. Almand's comment, "for up to the present time we have always apologized for asking people for money, instead of emulating Huckleberry Finn's example, and making them consider the chance to give a privilege."

The meeting in Pine Bluff was held on January 24, in the Chamber of Commerce, under the auspices of the Pine Bluff Political Equality League. It was arranged by Miss Julia Houston, head of the Associated Charities and Probation Court work there. Although very short notice was given, the meeting was very largely attended and $100 was quickly raised for the promotion of the Union's work.

"The states' rights bugaboo," Mrs. Almand concludes, "that southern representatives talk of so much when they are in Washington, and are not personally inclined to vote for a measure, was scarcely perceptible among the women. Most people are of the opinion that states' rights are all right as long as the state is *right*, but when it *isn't* right, give us what *is*.

"Right across from the beautiful old State House built long before the war, the women of Little Rock heard officially for the first time how suffrage can be gained without the dreadful delay and waste of valuable energy which the exhausting work in a state campaign entails. Very few people thought of the states' rights part of it until it was suggested to them. The workers whose little children and household cares keep them from being able to leave home for long, and women who earn their living and cannot give up long hours and days to a house-to-house campaign, such as men were never called upon to wage, saw only the human right of it—the justice, dignity and simplicity."

Press Comment

Americanize the Women

WHILE the Americanization movement is at full swing, why not let us Americanize our women? The ballot would make them all full fledged citizens. It is not to be denied that they will make as good Americans as foreign born men. The women have good standing as respecters of law; they pay taxes; they think and they are forward looking in the matter of humane legislation.

Most of them already have a command of the English language, so that that detail may be avoided in Americanizing them. They have shown singular patriotism, being the only subjects of any government in the world who do not participate in making laws and are above the average in observing them. They are peaceful, too. They have the same reason for a revolution by force of arms as the colonies did against England. They are taxed without representation. Yet they are quiescent. Having passed the test of loyalty, education, morals, fitness and every other feature of desirable citizenship, the women have every claim to consideration ahead of any other class.—*Kansas City Post*, January 21, 1916.

Some Members of Arkansas Branch of Congressional Union
Left to right: Mrs. Bernard Hoskins, Mrs. Faith Jarrett, Miss Gertrude Watkins, Miss Josephine Miller, Miss Mabel Vernon, Mrs. M. Blaisdell, Miss H. Chambers, Miss Alice Paul, Mrs. S. P. Scott

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The Susan B. Anthony Amendment

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE.—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

Reported from Committee,

In the Senate,

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1916, Favorable majority.

In the House,

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate,

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 26 (of whom 4 were announced as for, and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House,

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204 failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Amendment in the Sixty-Fourth Congress

Introduced

In the Senate, on December 7, by Senators Sutherland and Thomas.
In the House, on December 6, by Representatives Mondell, Raker, Keating and Hayden.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.
In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

Reported

In the Senate, on January 8, the Sutherland Amendment, known as Senate Joint Resolution No. 1; by a favorable vote.

Present Status

In the Senate, on the calendar, awaiting action.
In the House, before the Judiciary Committee.

The Deputation to President Wilson

IT is comforting to note that in President Wilson's last interview with a deputation of suffragists he admitted that he might be "a little old fashioned" in clinging to the states' rights objection to the national enfranchisement of women. The admission indicates that President Wilson vaguely feels he has something to learn in regard to the suffrage movement. It has a note of the apologetic.

Formerly Mr. Wilson proudly declared that his opposition to the federal suffrage amendment was due to his "passion for local self-government."

Another interesting light on the suffrage situation is thrown by Mr. Wilson's admission that he has not consulted his colleagues on the question of woman suffrage, as he promised women voters to do on December 6. Nearly two months have gone by, and the pressure of "day-to-day" politics has made it impossible for him to give any further consideration to the desire of women throughout the nation for political freedom.

This is of course understandable. Presidents lead busy lives.

It is regrettable, however, that when Mr. Wilson meets a deputation of highly trained and intelligent women who have devoted years to the study of woman suffrage in its political and social bearings, he refuses to take the opportunity to discuss the question with them at any greater length than is absolutely necessary.

On January 27 he was addressed by Mrs. Mary Beard, an accurate and thoughtful student of American politics and of social conditions in American municipalities; and on the hint of a deferential rejoinder to his own remarks on woman suffrage, President Wilson abruptly declared he did not wish to discuss the subject.

Even college professors need to remember the duty of intellectual humility; and political leaders the necessity for listening with patience to the plea of masses of the people.

The President's Open Mind

THE President's tour over the country is making evident some abrupt changes of stand he has made on a number of public questions. From being "too proud to fight" in May, 1915, the President now declares, January 27, 1916, "I always accept by some impulse of my native blood the invitation to a fight."

"It has been more than a year," Mr. Wilson himself said in New York on January 27, "since I said that the question of defense was not a pressing one. I would be ashamed to say that I have not learned much during the current year. Many things have occurred and the situation has consequently changed."

On the question of preparedness, Mr. Wilson said, on December 9, 1914, "And what is it that is suggested? To defend ourselves? We have always found means without calling people from necessary tasks to render compulsory military service in time of peace." On January 27, 1916, Mr. Wilson said, "Plans for the readjustment of the army must be formulated and carried out without delay, for we do not know what the circumstances of another month or another day may bring forth."

Another surprise in the political field was Mr. Wilson's recent declaration in favor of the appointment of a tariff commission.

That his change of mind on this question is sudden and complete, the President frankly admits. Democrats who have publicly espoused the President's previous view have been very much shocked by their leader's change of front and find it difficult to adjust their past statements to compliance with the President's wishes in the future.

President Wilson himself insists on his right to change his mind in view of changing circumstances and in the light of ampler information. This is certainly a justifiable stand, and very encouraging to suffragists, who are sure that with greater knowledge of the national character of the suffrage movement the President will give to a federal amendment enfranchising women the support he has already given to suffrage in New Jersey.

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Deputation of New York Women to President Wilson

PRESIDENT WILSON, addressing a large deputation of New York women last week, reiterated his promise to confer with his Democratic colleagues on the question of indorsing the federal suffrage amendment, but said that his own mind was still convinced that "we ought to work this thing out state by state. I have always felt," said Mr. Wilson, "that those things were most solidly built that were built piece by piece, and I felt that the genius of our political development in this country lay in the number of our states and in the very clear definition of the difference of sphere between state and federal action. It may be that I am a little old-fashioned in that."

THE deputation saw Mr. Wilson in the east room of the Waldorf on Thursday morning, January 27. Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. Henry Bruere and Mrs. Mary Ritter Beard addressed the President for the deputation. Mrs. Dyer, whose own grace and sweetness made her a most persuasive chairman, said: "Perhaps we owe you an apology, Mr. President, for being so insistent in the midst of your many engagements, but ours is a cause that has already waited far too long."

"Mrs. Dyer," writes a member from New York, "was so exquisite in appearance, and so gentle and sweet that I believe she made a very favorable impression. Her trepidation at bearing on her shoulders the fate of millions of women, as it were, quite disconcerted her, and her timidity and embarrassment were evident. However, I think it enlisted the indulgent sympathy of the President, for he began his own speech by saying he was as embarrassed as the chairman in speaking before this audience of ladies."

Mrs. Bruere, wife of the city chamberlain of New York, made a brave and downright little speech, in which she referred to the new national consciousness which the President himself had done so much to awaken, and in which women, were they given a voice, desired to share.

Mrs. Mary Beard, author of "Woman's Work in Municipalities," "brought up the rear good and strong, as usual," writes our unofficial reporter. "She is a tower of strength, and with all her clearness and 'spunk' is entirely courteous and tactful. In fact, the most punctilious courtesy on both sides marked the interview."

"No system of national defense is adequate at all," said Mrs. Beard, going straight to the point, "which leaves out of account the mobilization of women. The Senate committee very frankly stated the importance of taking women into consideration in any thorough-going preparedness scheme. We are interested in defense as women, but we feel that the question of defense should be based upon popular suffrage—that means votes for women.

"But there are other mobilizations than those for war. The American Federation of Labor mobilized its two million voting members and wrested from the Democratic party and from you, Mr. President, the Magna Charta of American workingmen—the Clayton act.

"The Congressional Union is also mobilizing—mobilizing the votes of four million women; and it hopes and expects to receive from a political party the Magna Charta of American women. We expect to secure enfranchisement according to the reputable rules of the game, which we both understand.

"We offer you a chance, Mr. President, and your party a chance to avail themselves of the opportunity of leading the world in democracy. We have this opportunity to stand before the world, not hypocritical in speaking of our own democracy, but as a sincere democracy. The influence of our act would extend the world over. Civilization has now gone as far west as it can, and has reached the Pacific coast and freed the women there. It must now come back, bringing liberty to the east. Never before was there offered to a President and to a political party the opportunity to lead in such a world-reaching movement. You have an opportunity to stand before the world as a true Democrat. That influence would extend eastward to the confines of China. We come to you today, Mr. President, to give you this opportunity."

Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer

Chairman of the deputation to President Wilson

In answer, President Wilson said:

"I ought to say, in the first place, that the apologies, I think, ought to come from me, because I had not understood that an appointment had been made. On the contrary, I supposed none had been made, and therefore, had filled my morning with work, from which it did not seem possible to escape.

I can easily understand the embarrassment of anyone of your representatives in trying to make a speech in this presence. I feel that embarrassment very strongly myself, and I wish very much that I had the eloquence of some of your speakers so that I could set my views forth as adequately as they set theirs forth.

"It may be, ladies, that my mind works slowly. I have always felt that those things were most solidly built that were built piece by piece, and I felt that the genius of our political development in this country lay in the number of our states and in the very clear definition of the difference of sphere between the state and federal government. It may be that I am a little old-fashioned in that.

"When I last had the pleasure of receiving some ladies urging the amendment that you are urging this morning, I told them that my own mind was unchanged, but I hoped open, and that I would take pleasure in conferring with the leaders of my party and the leaders of Congress with regard to this matter. I have not fulfilled that promise, and I hope you will understand why I have not fulfilled it, because there seemed to be questions of legislation so pressing in their necessity that they ought to take precedence of everything else; that we could postpone fundamental changes to immediate action along lines in the national interest. That has been my reason, and I think it is a sufficient reason. The business of government is a business from day to day, ladies, and there are things that cannot wait. However great the principle involved in this instance, action must of necessity in great fundamental constitutional changes be deliberate, and I do not feel that I have put the less pressing in advance of the more pressing in the course that I have taken.

"I have not forgotten the promise that I made, and I certainly shall not forget the fulfillment of it, but I want always to be absolutely frank. My own mind is still convinced that we ought to work this thing out state by state. I did what I could to work it out in my own state in New Jersey, and I am willing to act there whenever it comes up; but that is so far my conviction as to the best and solidest way to build changes of this kind, and I for my own part see no reason for discouragement on the part of the women of the country in the progress that this movement has been making. It may move like a glacier, but when it does move its effects are permanent.

"I had not expected to have this pleasure this morning and therefore am simply speaking offhand and without consideration of my phrases, but I hope in entire frankness. I thank you sincerely for this opportunity."

Smiling, the President turned to leave the room, when Mrs. Beard reminded him that the Clayton bill, with its far-reaching effects on the workingmen, had not been gained state by state.

"I do not care to enter into a discussion of that," he said sharply.

While the deputation regretted that Mr. Wilson did not use the wonderful opportunity of his first direct appeal to the people for support of the administration's policy of national defense, to announce his own active support of the national enfranchisement of women, vitally interested as they are in the problems of national defense, they were very glad to have brought to his attention their unwavering demand for favorable action on the suffrage issue in this session of Congress.

"The women of the country will wait with interest the fulfillment of this new promise to take up our cause with the party leaders," Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont commented on the deputation. "We need not be discouraged that the President still talks of states' rights. The women of the east are receiving the concerted help of the voting women of the west, and the President cannot overlook this plain political fact."

THE interview with the chief executive was not gained without much good-humored and patient determination on the part of women. At Washington President Wilson had informed Mrs. William Kent, who requested him to grant an interview in New York City to women anxious to lay before him their claim to the right of equal suffrage, that he could not make one appointment of that kind without making a very great many. "However, it was very possible," President Wilson said, "that he might be approached by deputations which he would be able to receive." Accordingly over one hundred women assembled in the east room of the Waldorf at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning. Fifteen minutes later they sent up a note asking for a ten-minute audience with the President, that New York women might lay their case for federal action upon suffrage before him. Secretary Tumulty sent back the following note:

"For the President, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of yo[illegible] note requesting a conference with him to discuss [illegible]e suffrage amendment. I very much regret that the President's engagements make it impossible to arrange this matter, as you have so generously suggested. When a representative from your committee called at the White House the President informed her of the crowded condition of his calendar today." "JOSEPH TUMULTY."

As this note merely said that no time had been set

(*Continued on page* 8)

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Mid-Atlantic Conference, February 11

A CALL to a conference of the mid-Atlantic states in New York City on February 11 is being issued by the Congressional Union branches in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware and New Jersey.

The conference will elect a chairman of the mid-Atlantic states to coordinate the work for the Susan B. Anthony amendment throughout that section.

A luncheon at Delmonico's will open the conference. Mrs. H. O. Havermeyer will be the presiding officer, and the speakers already announced are Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Miss Anne Martin, Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, Mrs. Sara Bard Field, and Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch.

At 3.30 a business session, with Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., in the chair, will be held in the home of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, at 477 Madison Avenue, New York. The committee on arrangements for this business session are Mrs. Townsend Scott, of Maryland; Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, of Delaware; Mrs. Harry Lowenburg, of Pennsylvania; Miss Julia Hurlbut, of New Jersey; and Mrs. Mary Beard, of New York. The principal speaker at the afternoon meeting will be Miss Maud Younger, of California, a member of the legislative committee of the Congressional Union in Washington, D. C.

Tea will be served by Mrs. Belmont at the close of the conference.

In the evening the state chairmen and congressional district chairmen of the mid-Atlantic states will confer with the general chairman of the mid-Atlantic section.

New York Democrats Hear Suffrage Plea

A DEPUTATION from the Congressional Union appeared before the Democratic State Committee of New York State at Albany, on Thursday, January 17. The committee was in session exactly one-half hour, and ten minutes of that time it gave to hearing the Congressional Union's speakers.

Among those on the deputation were Mrs. Edward Everett Hale, of Schenectady; Mrs. James P. Shanahan, of Syracuse; Mrs. Ryce, and Mrs. Stanton Blatch, of New York City.

Mrs. Blatch spoke for the delegation, laying special emphasis on the rapidly growing spirit of nationalism, which, while it called upon men to think in terms of the United States rather than separate commonwealths, inspired in women the same desire to be full citizens in a great nation. Mrs. Blatch, in urging the committee to memorialize Congress to pass the woman suffrage amendment, pointed out how every class of men was protected in its political freedom by the provisions of the constitution of the United States, and ended, "You could deprive men of Italian birth of the franchise by the constitution of the State of New York, but your act would be challenged and declared unconstitutional under the United States constitution. The national law would require justice of you. We are asking no more. We wish the same protection for sex as the federal constitution gives to race. Surely men are not willing to enjoy a security and deny it to women."

Representative Carew Sees Deputation

REPRESENTATIVE JOHN F. CAREW, of the seventeenth New York district, was vigorously interviewed last Sunday afternoon, January 31, by sixteen men, headed by Professor Charles Beard of Columbia University, at the Wyandotte Democratic Club, on the question of suffrage. The men called themselves a "flying squadron" to line up Congressmen. They embodied a new idea of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage.

The women decided that it would be a good plan to have their arguments presented by actual voters, and Sunday's experiment was the first attempt.

Congressman Carew said he believed suffrage had done more harm than good in the states in which it had been adopted. He specified Colorado. Professor Beard then played the Congressional Union's ace of trumps.

"There will be 4,000,000 women voters in the next presidential election, as the women of Illinois will be added to the others already voting at that election," he said. "No candidate can be elected without the support of this great number of voters.

"President Wilson has announced himself as being in favor of suffrage, but opposed to considering it a national issue, and if the Democratic party doesn't put this bill through we, who can't get what we think are the rights of the women from the Democratic party, won't vote for that party."

Winter Russell, a lawyer and another member of the flying squadron, "speaking as an organization Democrat," said he considered it expedient for a Democrat, even if he personally disapproved of suffrage, to vote for the amendment and thereby put the question up to the legislatures of the different states.

Professor John Dewey, of Columbia, and Dr. John Brannan, also argued the suffrage side of the question, with bits of argument injected now and then by other members of the group.

Mr. Carew reiterated a previous statement that he represented the women of his district as well as the men, and that he would not vote for woman suffrage unless he were convinced that it was right.

Professor Beard said afterward that he didn't know when other Congressmen would be visited by a delegation of actual voters, but he said he was convinced that in threatening withdrawal of support at the presidential election the suffragists had a powerful weapon of offense for use this year.

Federal Amendment Activities in Tennessee

IN no state in which the Congressional Union has formed a branch has the enthusiasm for the national method of working been greater than in Tennessee. This state is one of those having an almost unamendable constitution. A majority of all votes cast in an election is required to carry an amendment; so that every vote cast at the election which is not cast either for or against a particular amendment is counted as against the amendment. In view of this situation, three large leagues in the state have decided to concentrate on a federal amendment from this time on and make no further attempt to secure suffrage through the state.

The call to the conference for the organization of the Tennessee branch of the Union was sent out by Mrs. Julia S. Lucky, president of the Political Equality League of Knoxville and one of the pioneer suffragists of Tennessee; Mrs. H. J. Kelso, secretary of the same league; Mrs. George W. Denney, president of the Tennessee State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. E. F. Milburn, president of the Johnson City Suffrage Association; Miss Margaret McCloud, president of the Young People's Suffrage League of Knoxville; Mrs. Sarah Henry Hood, vice-president of the Young People's League; Mrs. Hugh White, one of the members of the board of the Johnson City League, and Mrs. David Merriweather, chairman of legislative work for the Knoxville Political Equality League.

The conference will take the form of a luncheon at the Imperial Hotel, Knoxville, on February 1. The responsibility for the luncheon has been generously undertaken by the Knoxville Political Equality League, which is assuming the financial responsibility, as well as attending to all the details connected with the general arrangements. Mrs. George Denney, whose position as leader of the Women's Clubs of Tennessee makes her one of the most powerful women in the state, and who is also widely known because of her husband's position as editor of the Knoxville *Journal and Tribune*, will act as toastmistress at the luncheon.

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Campaign Through the Country

Connecticut

Chairman: *Mrs. W. D. Ascough, 456 Washington Street, Hartford.*

AT a convention held in Norwich on Friday, January 28, the second congressional district of Connecticut was organized for the Congressional Union, with Mrs. Frederick Sykes, wife of the president of the Connecticut College for Women, as the chairman. The other officers are Mrs. Grosvenor Ely, first vice-chairman; Mrs. Lucius Briggs, second vice-chairman; Mrs. Bertram Fisk, treasurer; Mrs. Edward J. Graham, secretary. Mrs. Willis Austin took the chairmanship of the committee on subscriptions for THE SUFFRAGIST, and Miss Carroll of that on membership.

The second congressional district is the largest district in Connecticut; it includes four counties and sixty-four townships. The largest cities are Willimantic, Middletown, Norwich and New London, and the convention was called in Norwich as being less inaccessible than any other city for the people from the scattered townships. Mrs. W. D. Ascough, chairman of the Connecticut branch, organized the convention and presided over the meeting, and Miss Doris Stevens came up from New York to help in the formation of the new branch.

Mrs. Annie G. Porritt was the first speaker on the program. She urged the need of immediate action, as the time was short which now remained before Congress would adjourn. She pointed out the unique opportunity that was offered at the present moment for the passage of the Susan B. Anthony amendment by Congress and the hopefulness of the prospects. She then emphasized the economy of labor, money and time for suffragists if they would make sacrifices right now and give their very best at a moment when such giving could bring immediate success for the whole movement.

Miss Stevens then told of the work that had been done in the western states and of the readiness of the voting women to come to the help of the suffragists of the east. She also told of the plans of the Congressional Union for present work, and indicated the various ways in which the new organization could help in the work.

Pledges were then called for and a collection taken up; and the second congressional district committee starts work with about $45 in its treasury, and with much enthusiasm and readiness to help among its members.

A meeting was held on Wednesday evening, January 26, at the home of Mrs. Frederick Spencer, of Guilford, on behalf of the Susan B. Anthony amendment. The speaker was Mrs. Annie G. Porritt, and the audience listened with close attention for over an hour and a half, the latter part of the time being taken up with answers to questions. A petition, which was at once forwarded both to the House of Representatives and to the Senate, was signed by every one present with the exception of three adults and three minors. The minors—two girls and one boy—were quite grieved not to be allowed to put their names to the petition, but it was thought better to draw the line at twenty-one years. A considerable proportion of the audience was of men.

Delaware

Chairman: *Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles.*

Organizer: *Miss Clara Louise Rowe.*

Headquarters: 305 *Delaware Avenue, Wilmington.*

A CALL to a county conference at Milford has been issued to all the branches in Sussex County by the state chairman, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, for Saturday, February 5.

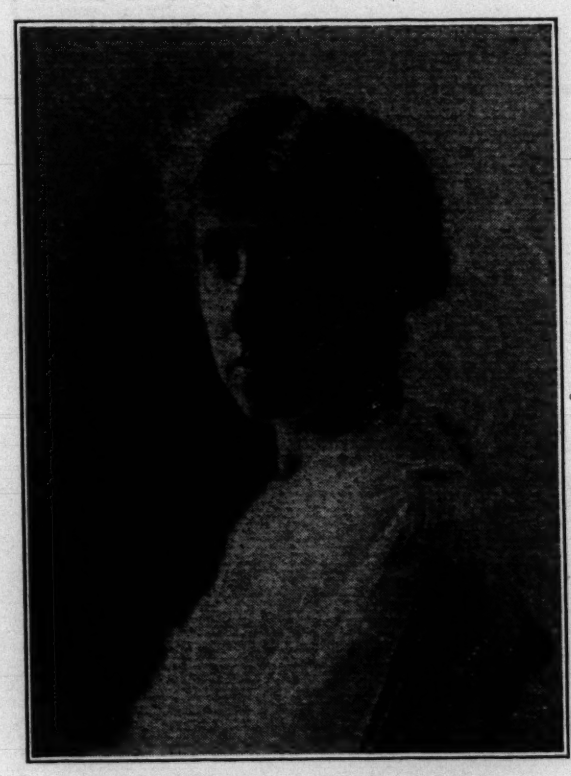
To arouse a widespread interest in this conference, Mrs. Hilles, Mrs. Victor duPont, Miss Ella Riegal, and Miss Clara Louise Rowe will hold meetings at Bridgeville, Laurel, Seaford, and Delmar during the week.

Colonel Townsend, editor of the Milford *Chronicle*, acted as chairman at a meeting held at Milford last Tuesday evening. At Harrington, on Monday evening, Rev. J. W. Holmes introduced Mrs. Hilles and Miss Rowe to a large audience. Another most successful meeting was held at Georgetown on Wednesday night, with Dr. Caleb R. Layton, former Secretary of State, as chairman, and Mrs. Hilles and Miss Rowe as speakers.

Several hundred people signed a petition in favor of woman suffrage addressed to Senators duPont and Saulsbury, asking them to support the suffrage amendment when it comes up for consideration. A large number of letters were also mailed from each town to the Delaware Senators, asking their support for the amendment.

By special request of the superintendent of public schools for Sussex County, Mrs. Hilles addressed the school children on Wednesday morning. Miss Riegel and Miss Rowe spoke at a noon meeting held at the Chemical Laboratory on Wednesday.

Mrs. James H. Hughes opened her house in Dover on Monday afternoon, January 31, for a meeting at which Miss Rowe was the speaker, and a Dover branch for the Congressional Union was formed.



Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy of Philadelphia

National Literature Chairman

New Jersey

Chairman: *Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins.*

Organizer: *Miss Agnes F. Campbell.*

Headquarters: 17 *West Park Street, Newark.*

THIS has been an exceedingly busy week in New Jersey. Three county conferences have been held, two in the second congressional district and the third in the fifth district.

Miss Helen Paul called the Burlington county conference, which was held on January 24 in Moorestown, at the home of Mrs. William B. Lippincott. Miss Agnes Campbell, state organizer, explained the aims of the Congressional Union, and twenty new members joined at the meeting. Mrs. A. W. Lofland, of Marlton, was elected chairman for the county; Miss Charlotte Oliphant, of Mount Holly, vice-chairman; Miss Elizabeth Williams, of Riverton, secretary and Mrs. Charles Middleton, of Marlton, treasurer.

Mrs. Howard P. Boyle, of 210 Seaside Avenue, Atlantic City, called the Atlantic county conference, which met at her home on January 25. Mrs. William L. Colt, of New York, and Miss Agnes Campbell addressed the meeting, and a county branch was organized. Mrs. Boyle was elected chairman and Miss Minnie Abbott secretary and treasurer. We now have a large and active branch at Atlantic City, and all members of the Congressional Union who visit there are urged to get into communication with the chairman.

Mrs. Boyle has been appointed chairman of the second congressional district, which now has chairmen in charge of the work in each county, and a large membership. Mrs. Caroline Barnes Wilson, of Vineland, who is chairman for Cumberland county in this district, reports great progress in her work there. She has organized a Landis township branch. The officers are Mrs. Bessie Andrews, chairman; Mrs. Hattie Nichols, vice-chairman; Mrs. Caroline Barnes Wilson, corresponding secretary; Miss Doris Tripp, recording secretary; Miss Emma Andrews, treasurer, and Mrs. A. E. Martin, auditor.

The Morris county conference, in the fifth congressional district, was held on January 26, at 8:30 o'clock, in Pocahontas Hall. Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, state chairman, spoke of the work of the Congressional Union, and Mrs. Sara Bard Field told of the enthusiastic response of the western women voters to the idea that they, with their 4,000,000 votes, could secure a federal amendment granting suffrage to the unenfranchised women of the rest of the country, and of the reception this idea of the western women found at Washington.

Mrs. Hopkins then introduced Mrs. Belle de Rivera, whom she had appointed chairman for Morris county. Mrs. de Rivera spoke of her own long experience in suffrage work and of her conviction that the federal amendment and the methods of the Congressional Union in their efforts to secure it were the things to work for now.

The meeting was a very enthusiastic one, and $289 was pledged for the work.

Mrs. Morris Mead, of South Orange, has been appointed chairman of the tenth congressional district, and a conference will soon be held there.

Maryland

Chairman: *Mrs. Townsend Scott.*

Headquarters: 817 *North Charles Street, Baltimore.*

A MEETING of the Congressional Union was held on Thursday, January 27, at the studio of Mrs. W. W. Ford, 1027 Cathedral Street, Mrs. Townsend Scott, chairman for Maryland, presiding.

A letter was read from Miss Anne Martin, legislative chairman, giving a report on the attitude of the Maryland Congressmen toward the Susan B. Anthony amendment, and a request was made that each of these representatives be urged by his constituents to vote for the Susan B. Anthony amendment.

A letter was read from the New York Branch in which Maryland women were asked to attend a mid-Atlantic States Conference to be held in New York.

Mrs. W. W. Ford will attend this conference as a representative from Maryland.

Plans were made for a large mass meeting to be held at the Hotel Emerson on February 19.

Pennsylvania

Chairman: *Mrs. Harry Lowenburg, 1927 North Broad Street, Philadelphia.*

THE committee has completed arrangements for a large mass meeting on February 19 at the Little Theater, after which tea will be served. Mrs. Crystal Eastman Benedict and Miss Maud Younger will be the principal speakers at this meeting.

There will be several social affairs given for Miss Mott, at which she will explain federal work and the Congressional Union policy. Among those entertaining are Mrs. Alexander M. Fox, Jr., Mrs. Pope Yeatman, Miss Alice Brock, Mrs. William Willitts and several others.

We are arranging a deputation to Representative Graham, who, as a member of the judiciary committee, will be asked to use his powerful influence to get the amendment reported out of committee. Another deputation will see Senator Penrose, who, like Mr. Graham, voted for suffrage in the Sixty-third Congress.

Deputation to President

(*Continued from page 5*)

aside for a deputation of women, and did not say that it would be impossible to see them at all at any time, a second note was sent, expressing the regret of the deputation that the President could not see them at once, but offering to wait as long as was necessary, and asking for just five minutes of the President's time. The note, which was sent by Mrs. Dyer, read as follows:

"To the President of the United States:

"Our committee has read your very courteous note and regrets exceedingly that you cannot see our delegation at present as we suggested. There are now over two hundred women anxiously waiting the honor of an interview when convenient. They will wait as long as is necessary. Would it not be possible to see them for just five minutes? They understand that no formal appointment has been made, but came here hoping you would find it possible to see them. The New York women have never had an opportunity to lay their case before you and they ardently hope that they may be able to do so today.

"EDITH L. DYER."
(Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer.)

Some time elapsed before an answer to the second note came back. In the meantime an interview between Mr. Tumulty and Mrs. Amos Pinchot had taken place, and Mrs. Pinchot reported to the deputation that the President and his secretary were "conferring." Presently, at a quarter past eleven, the President appeared before the delegation, which now numbered over two hundred women.

During the two hours while the deputation was waiting to have an opportunity to meet President Wilson, some brilliant speeches were made; the political situation of the suffrage movement was discussed, and plans for activity in New York pushed ahead vigorously.

Mrs. Dyer had some difficulty in retaining the presence of some women, who thought it was undignified to wait, since the President had stated in his note that an appointment had not been secured.

"But," said Mrs. Carol Beckwith, "why quibble about our undignified position here in the Waldorf? Our political position is undignified, and that is what we should remedy."

Everybody agreed with that argument and began to wait on principle.

Among the "watchful waiters," as the press called them, were Mrs. Lewis Delafield, Mrs. John J. Rogers, Jr., Mrs. Emanuel Einstein, Mrs. Mary Beard, Mrs. Robert Adamson, Mrs. John Wentz, president of the Woman's Republican Club; Miss Sadie American, Mrs. Amos Pinchot, Mrs. Henry Bruere, Miss Alice Carpenter, Miss Doris Stevens, and Mrs. E. Tiffany Dyer.

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"IT has been asked several times," Mrs. John Jay White writes, "if the colors of our banner—purple, white and gold—were in any way symbolical. All colors are more or less symbolical of man's effort to express some emotion, some ideal, which the ordinary words of life do not seem to fit.

"So it is with our banner, which was suggested by the colors of the early morning. First, purple, which overcomes the night and presages the dawn; then the pure white light of dawn, illumining the way, and, last, the gold of full-orbed day. Could any colors be more inspiring?

"For ages purple has always stood as symbolical of power, of loyalty to some ideal. So will it be to us symbolical of loyalty to our great cause.

"Our next color, white, luminous and clear, breathes of purity. Is not this symbolical of that purity of woman that, as it is called into action, shall give the world a new resurrection?

"And now the gold. This has been called a spiritual color. It symbolizes the deepening of that spiritual force that has led us onward."

Mrs. White, who is a member of the advisory council of the Congressional Union and one of its earliest and firmest friends, herself chose the colors of the Congressional Union, made our first banner of purple, white and gold, and had it hung over the doorway of our headquarters, at 1420 F Street

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